WASHINGTON.

A New Deal Among the Senate Cammittees.

Mr. Sumner to be Removed from The Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee.

A Disruption of the Republican Party Imminent.

Report of the Committee on Southern Outrages.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1871. The Senatorial Caucus-The War Begun Upon miblican Ranks.

The republican Senate caucus to arrange the com mittees of the Senate for the new Congress had another long session to-day, and it is given out that they have finished their labors and are ready report, although they refuse to make any publicity of the results reached. To-morrow they will submit their report to the republi Senatorial caucus for approval. It is stated to-night that the committee will recommend Senator Morton or Senator Cameron for chairman of Senator sumner. The announcement of this has created a good deal of excitement in political especially among the friends and admirers of the Senator from Massachusetts. The embers of the caucus co amittee are not personally hostile to Mr. Sumner; on the contrary, a ma jority of them are his friends. It is stated that their action was brought about by an outside pres sure from other Senators of the republican party and from the Executive Department on the St. Domingo question Mr. Sumner has man aged to get into personal quarrels, not only with the President, but with the Secretary of State and Senators Conkling, Edmunds and others. It is stated that the last time he met Mr. Fish at dinner Sumner did not speak to him. It is also said that he has refused to be reconciled to some of his col-leagues in the Schate who professed to willing to forget the past and who were anxious to be on good terms with him. It has been represented to the caucus committee that in addition to his unpleasant relations with the President his difficulty with Secretary Fish had made it impossible for that gentleman to conmittee as freely as he would like about certain matters connected with the Joint High Commission. Mr. Sumner's friends say he has been outraged in every sense by the President and other members of the administration, simply because he saw proper to differ with them upon the St. Domingo estion. Sumner holds that he is still as good republican as any member of the Senate or of the administration, and that he has done nothing to warrant the persecution now waged against him. It is said that a distinguished Senator, who is a warm supporter of the administration, went to see the President to-day and pointed out to him the impropriety of having Sumner removed from the nanship of the Committee on Foreign Rela tions, a position which he has held ten years. It was said that the sentiment of the country would be opposed to the contemplated change, and that the effect would be injurious to the republican party. It would be regarded as a personal matter rather than as a measure looking to the interests of the country, and would tend to make the administration ore unpopular. Is was proposed that Summer might be left undisturbed as chairman, and that the remainder of the committee might be so constituted as to overbalance Sumner's influence. The President, however, was inexorable on that point, and re-

chairmanship of the committee.

It is said that the British members of the Joint High Commission are delighted at the idea of Sumner's removal, regarding it from their standpoint as a censure of the position he assumed on the Alabama question in his speech against the Johnson Clarendon treaty. In this sense many distinguished public men here look upon the intended charge as unfortunate matter for the country. In the Senate cancus to-morrow, when the matter comes up, it vill, of course, give rise to a very exciting discussio There are men in the Senate determined to stand by Sumner at all hazards. They regard his removal from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee as the anti-Lecomption democrats did the removal of Stephen A. Douglas from the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories by the partisans of Buchanan. They predict that it will lead to mischlef, and probably the disruption of the republican party. Senator Wilson says he will stand by Sumner on personal as well as political grounds. He has been too long a republican to be sacrificed, single question of policy. The impression to-night is that a majority of the caucus will not consent to remove Sumner from the position he now holds as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Cabinet Reconstruction-Republican Leaders

fused to sanction anything less than a change in the

Clamorous for a Change. The reconstruction of the Cabinet, which was predicted by the HERALD some time ago and which was expected to take place soon after the adjournment of Congress, has been postponed, owing to the meeting of the Joint High Commission. The clamor for a new Cabinet on the part of the leading men of the republican party is, if possible, greater than it was a month age. In private conversation the prominent republican politicians make no secret of the fact that they have no confidence in Grant's Cabinet. and that he must reconstruct it at an early day. But for the meeting of the Joint High Commission there is no question but that a new Cabinet would have been announced before this. The appointment of Mr. Fish as one of the members of the Joint High Commission postponed a change, because the understanding was that when Mr. Fish resigned nearly all the Cabinet should follow suit. Of course Mr. Fish cannot resign until the labors of the Joint High Commission are completed. After that a reconstruction of the Cabinet may be expected.

The Adjournment of Congress-Indecision of

the President—Southern Outrages and the

St. Domingo Question.

The President received few visitors to-day outside of Senators and members. A strong pressure was brought to bear upon him for and against adjourn-Speaker Blaine, who is among the most ardent advocates of an immediate adjournment, called and assured the President that it was seless for him to prepare any message on the of Speaker Blaine, could be passed at this time to remedy the matter. The democratic minority was too large and too persistent and the Congres might remain here all summer and do nothing but witness, the democrats fillbustering to kill time and defeat the Kn Klux bill. A prominent member of the House, who heard of Blaine's interview with the Prosident, said the trouble with Blaine was he had made his arrangements to go to Europe this summer, and he wanted to get away as early as possible. He added that Elaine was among the most strengou advocates of the organization of the new Congress on the 4th of March. The republicans call attention to the fact that as soon as Blaine was elected Speaker he wanted to go home. Mr. Dawes and veral other members also called upon the President and urged an immediate adjournment. It is stated that Grant partially agreed not to send in any message. Subsequently, however, Senator Morton carled upon him, and learning of the arguments advanced by Blaine and Dawes, set about to convince him that he could not afford to allow Congress to adjourn without laying before them the condition of affairs at the South. He should not, Morton argued, be deterred from his duty by the prospect of the indisposition of Congress to pass a bill carry ing out his recommendations. After he had informed Congress of the condition of the coun-

try the responsibility no longer rested upon his

shoulders, but upon Congress. This view of the case seemed to upset the reasoning of Biaine and Dawes in the President's mind, and the impression left upon Morton was that the President would send in the proposed message. It is stated, however, tothat he has again changed his night, mind and that he will not communicate the message. He will, however, send a message asking for an appropriation of a million and a half dollars to be used in following out the Still Another Increase of Railrecommendations of the St. Domingo Commission. According to Blaine's argument about the strength of the democratic majority, the President stands less chance of getting this through the House than he does of securing the passage of a Ku Klux bill. Should be refuse to send in a message on the condition of the South, of course there will be an imme-

diste adjournment. If such a message is communi cated, however, Congress will remain long enough at least to give it a thorough discussion. The Report on Southern Outrages-State

Authorities Powerless to Protect the People. The select committee of the Senate to investigate the alleged outrages committed at the South by rs of the Kn Klux Kian held a meeting to day for the purpose of finishing and revising their report. The majority report is a document of some fifty-six pages of legal cap, and abounds in starthing facts relative to the condition of affairs at the sonth. As the testimony taken by the committee re fers mainly to North and South Carolina, the facts set forth in the report are drawn chiefly from those two States. The report is introduced, however, with a general reference to the operations of the Ku Kiux in other parts of the South. It shows that the Ku Klux have succeeded in inaugurating such a reign of terror in many portions of the South that the civil authorities confess their mability to enforce the laws by the usual process. Calling upon the State authorities for aid does not appear to mend the matter, for the Governors are in many instances as powthat prompt action be taken by Congress to punish and suppress the Ku Klux. It was the intention of the committee to have presented their report to-morrow. The democratic members, howreport of the majority to-day, asked time to prepare a minority report. It was accordingly agreed that the report should not be presented until Friday,

and that then both reports should be put in toge Notes for the New Gold Banks The first lot of gold notes for the new gold banks will be ready for delivery to-morrow. They consist of \$24,000 in twenties and \$4,000 in tens, and will be sent to the First National Gold Bank of San Francisco. The notes are printed in New York by the American, National and Continental Bank Note Printing Companies, and finished at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the Treasury building. The circulation of this bank is limited to \$400,000, and the bills will be of the denomination of five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred and five hundred dollars. Kidder National Gold Bank of Boston have a circulation of \$120,000, their bills being of the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars, and will be ready for delivery next week. The gold notes are printed on vellow paper, a large stock of which was originally prepared for the first issue of fractional currency. The back of the note is engraved from a photographic representation of gold coins, and the face is similar to the present issue of the national currency.

Internal Revenue Assessments-Income Tax Regulations.

Under the act of March 2, 1867, all annual taxes are to be assessed in the month of March each year. and assistant assessors are required to complete their assessments and place the same in the hands of assessors on or before the last day of that month The assessor is then allowed time to hear appeals or complaints, but the complete list must be placed in the hands of the collector for collection on or before the 30th day of April. During the month of May the taxes, including those on incomes, must be paid. The Commissioner of Inof blanks. It is made the duty of every person of lawful age whose gross inc me during the year preceding 1870 exceeded \$2,000 to make and render a return on or before the day designated by law to resides of the gross amount of his income, gains and profits and of every guardian and trustee, executor or administrator, and any person acting in any other judiciary capacity or as resident agent for or copartner of any non-resident alien deriving an income, gains and profits from any busi-ness, trade or profession carried on in the United States, or from rents of real estate situated therein, to make and render a return to the Assistant Asses-sor of the district in which he resides of the amount of income, gains and profits of any minor or person for whom he acts.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.-Notwithstanding the dis agreeable variation from the morning's specimen of March weather yesterday evening brought to Wallack's a full house ready to join heartily in the merri-ment provoked by the third representation of Mr. Brougham's comeay of "Romance and Reality." The cast was as follows:-Oliver Manly. Mr. J. M. Lanagan; Jasper Manly, Mr. John Gilbert; Frank Meredith, Mr. Owen Marlowe; Lavender

Frank Mercdith, Mr. Owen Marlowe; Lavender Kydd, Mr. B. T. Ringgold; Jack Swift, Mr. John Brougham; Tom Fadger, Mr. J. C. Williamson; Williams, Mr. J. Peck; Rossabel, Mrs. Thomas Barry; Barbara Manly, Miss Emily Mestayer; Blossom, Miss Eine Germon; Betty, Miss McCormack.

The piece is full of impossible situations, and yet it is equally full of provocations to perpetual merriment. The buoyant spirit and unfailing wit of Jack Swiit, as inimitably personated by Mr. John Brougham, would atone suffice to account for the popularity of the play. Mr. Gilbert makes the part of Jasper Manly as amusing as such a part can be made—that is to say, he made the most of it that he could. Mr. Owen Marlowe played Frank Mercdith in a way that would not have been discreditable to Mr. Lester Wallack himself, who has conferred so much celebrity on this ride. Mr. J. C. Williamson justified his well-earned reputation as "one of the best eccentric actors in the country" by his impersonation of Tom Badger. Mrs. Barry was a romantic Rossabel and Miss Effile Germon came out bloomingly as Biossom. In fine, everybody contributed a due share to the successful performance of "Romance and Reality."

MARIE SEEBACH' AS ISABELLA ORSINI .- With the exceptions of Fanny Janauschek and Bogumil Dawison (for we must leave Haase out of the question) German drama never found, until this season, a representative in this country possessed of sufficient ability to raise it above a purely German interest and to enlist the sympathy and attention of the general public. Even Dawison's magnificent acting bring German drama into popularity, on account of the wretched and incompetent manage ment to which he was subjected. It remained for a true genius like and an able manager like Grau to introduce to the american public the gems of German dramatic literature and to break down the barriers of prejudice which so long existed against this tongue on the stage. Despite the fact that German arms had placed the Fatherland foremost of nations and that there was a strong German feeling and sympathy among us, yet we soubt if anything short of real genius such as Seebach has shown would have drawn to her crowded houses, representing every nationality. Genius is casmopolitan, and Seebach is a striking proof of it. Mr. Gran engaged her last year to give one hundred performances in America, and there were many doubters who shook their heads and made discouraging prognostications on the result. Last night the last performance was given, and probably twenty more representations remain to be given. Without meeting with the feverish enthusiasm which gave such delat to the engagement of Ristori, Madame Seebach has gained a prouder and more enviable triduph by enlisting on every occasion the warmest commendations of the intellectual few. Mr. Grau, to whose skill and energy much of the success of the season is due and who has presented to the American public the unprecedented fact of a triumphant German season of six months, has reason to congratuate himself on the result. "Isabella Orsini," a five act drama by Mosenthal, the well known author of "Leali," combining the strongest elements of Italian tragedy of the "Lucretia Horgia" and "Thise, the Actress," order, was presented at the Staut on Monday night. That dramatic monstrain horrendam, an Italian busband of rank, is portrayed in vivid colers. Mme. Seebach's great talents were shown to advantage in the title role, and Mile. Vencta also won the audience by her artistic interpretation of the trying role of Bianca Capelio. Mr. Harry as the tyrant Grand Duke of Tuscany, Francesco di Medici, fairly surpassed hix-self, and Mr. Paetsch, always a reliable actor, did ful! Justice to the bart of Orsini, Duke of Bracciano. Mr. Kraus was as ardent and Impetuous a young Italian lover as could be wished for, and played Troalo Venier to the life. Mme. Seebach was repeatedly called bef dice which so long existed against this tongue of the stage. Despite the fact that German arms had

THE COAL CONSPIRACY.

Important Action of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

road Tolls.

Resumption of Work in Some of the Coal Districts.

THE MOUNT CARMEL MURDER.

The "Molly Maguires" on the War Path.

THE "DEVILS" OF THE MINES.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., March 8, 1871. This little town has been shaken to its very centr by the recent tragedy that resulted in the death of a miner and he an innocent man. The Miners' Journal, very anxious to improve every opportunity to throw a stigma on the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, gladly embraces this chance to give that eem at all incorrect to the distant reader.

A HERALD reporter arrived here late last evening and immediately instituted an investigation of th causes and full particulars of the murder of Mr. Hoffman on Friday night last.

THE CORRECT ACCOUNT of the affair, as I got it from both miners and opera

tors, is as follows:-It seems that there is a secret organization among the miners, known as the "Molly Maguires." These men are not members of the Workingmen's Bene-velent Association, neither do they belong to any religious body, having, it is said, been read out of the Charch and out of the Miners' Union. They are religious body, having, it is said, been read out of the Charch and out of the Miners' Union. They are the worst men, undoubtedly, in the coal region, and from the fact of their secrecy the Ku Kiux are not more to be feared. On Friday afternoon last a boy of seventeen was returning home from his work in a mine hard by, when he was stopped by one of the "Mollies," who said to him, "D—— your sowl, I have you now; I've been laying for you." The boy, like all other miners who dare to work, now carried a pistol, and when the desperado attacked him fired. The ball took effect, but did not seriously injure the man, who left muttering imprecations on the "blacklegs," a term applied t; those who work before the General Council gives them leave.

A CROWD OF THESE RUFFIANS were got together for the purpose of wreaking vengeance on the boy that night, and at a stated hour they started for the house where he was known to live. Mr. Hofman was in bed, and hearing a noise stepped to the window and was shot dead before he could speak. The real object of their vengeance—the boy—hearing the firing and correctly su: missing that he was "wanted," quietly dressed nimself and stipped out the back door. The villams supposing they had killed the boy, put a keg of powder under the house and blew it from its foundation. It now presents a fearful sight: charred and blackened tim-

stipped out the back door. The viliams supposing they had killed the boy, put a keg of powder under the house and blew it from its foundation. It now presents a fearful sight; charred and blackened umbers, shivered window sash, and an appearance of having been torn from its roots, as it were, are terrible commentaries on the wild, revengeful spirit that possesses these demons in human snape.
It must not be supposed that the Workingmen's

It must not be supposed that the Workingmen's Benevolent Association is responsible for this last deed of violence. They have ever counselled moderation and lawful conduct to the last extremity. The whole thing was concected and accomplished by miners, it is true, but miners outside the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. Operators and residents of the country bear cheerful testimony to the fact that to the check imposed by this organization aione is due the good order that prevails among the miners, who, if left to their own sweet will, would in many instances prove themselves the perwould in many instances prove themselves the per petrators of the most fearful outrages.

another organization, similar in character and design to the "Molly Maguires," although not quite as lawless perhaps, exercise an influence over the minds of the more lawfully disposed miners. Their proceedings are alike secret and, being secret, terrible in their effects. For instance:—A miner who belongs to the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, for the sake of his starving family, seeks work in the mines. He has not been there long ere a message reaches him, he knows not from what quarter, couched possibly in the following terms:—

Drop them tools. The Bucshots are on your tail. You THE "BUCKSHOTS

Drop them tools. The Buckshots are on your tsail. You will work to-day, but not to-morrow. Beware! This injunction is never unheeded; he knows full well what the penalty will be. He returns to his home, to his starving babes, and awaits with an well what the penalty will be, and awaits with an home, to his starving babes, and awaits with an aching hear the order from the General Council to resume work. The "Buckshots" and "Moily Magures" are the self-constituted detectives and judges for the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, although not members of the order. The sufferings of miners and their families are daily becoming more severe. Hunger, sickness and death; are the necessary attendants of the present crisis but those men exhibit a moral sourage in their fight for their rights, as they understand them, that has sedom been surpassed. The street cortials are the meaning settlements are crowded daily that has seldom been surpassed. The street corners in all the mining settlements are crowded daily by these people, caimly discussing the question of the hour. Each new comer from a distant settlement is surrounded and pited with eazer questions, which, being answered, the crowd settles down to its former apathy. I think it well worthy of remark that, during my peregrinations throughout this region for the bast two weeks, extending, as it has, over the principal counties comprising it, I have not seen a drunken miner in any place. Possibly it is because they have no money to buy whiskey, as an operator remarked to me the other day. But who ever knew a man to suffer for a "dirrop of the craythur" for lack of money to burchase it? I think it is due mainly to the induence of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association and its leaders. While operators and miners still adhere to their original claims, and contend that neither will give up, it yet appears to me that they cannot hold out much longer. Capital is the most sensitive thing in the world. No operator can stand a loss of \$14,000 per month (which it costs many of them to he idle) for any great length of time. On the other hand, the miners must live, and the time will come when the influence of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association will be powerless to prevent the miners helping themselves. The operators would hall an outbreak with pleasure; it would, as they claim, have a tendency to break up the combination of miners. When that is done the battle is won.

The Legislature Looking After the Railro Manapolists-Public Feeling in Favor of the

HARRISRUPG March S 1871 The first test vote in the Legislature on the contest between the miners and the railroad corporations was taken this afternoon in the Senate. The immediate question was whether the general laws governing mines and protecting the lives of miners in the anthracite region should be extended to the western bituminous coal fields. The bill was passed to a thir i reading just as the miners wanted it, all the amendments being defeated. The result is heralded as a great victory over the transporting companies. The House will

in all probability concur.

This evening the leading managers of the coal railroads appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, Judge Packer and Franklin B. Gowen testified concerning strikes. They are to be followed by President Siney, of the Workingmen's Benevolent association, and other representatives of laboring

It is evident that the tide has set strongly against the railroads. Whispers are affoat that high authorities have determined to break up the exorbitant rates of freight, even if it becomes neces tary to seize and operate the roads. This was done in 1855, in the case of the Lake Shore road, for violating its charter. William Kendrick, President of the Anthracite Board of Trade, and a large delegation of miners are here.

Reports just received show that the troubles are increasing. The large iron furnaces at Danville and neighborhood are on the point of stopping, and within forty-eight hours five thousand men will be

out of employment.
In an interview to-day with the Governor be decided grounds in favor of the miners. He will employ the entire power of the State to compel the ons assert that he will if necessary resort to more vigorous means than slow judicial process. various rumors are affoat among others that six thousand work men intend visiting the State capital.

Another Rise in the Rates of Transportation-The Reading Railroad Determined to Close all the Collieries-Governor Randolph's Interference Not Wanted by the Operators. Potrsville, March 8, 1871.

It is currently reported to-night that if the few collieries now in operation in Schuylcounty do not suspend work this week Reading Railroad Company will on Monday next increase the tolis \$2 25 per ton, in addition

generally believed, will entirely prevent the work-ing of any collieries, by making the rates so high as to be in effect prohibitory. It is well understood that the working of a few collieries here and there only protracts the suspension, while, if all were com-pelled to suspend work, the contest will the sooner

A report that Governor Randolph has been asked by the railroad companies to act as arbitrator in the coal troubles is freely discussed among coal operators, but finds no supporters, the coal men averring that the basis determined upon at the Philadelphia meeting h as fair as could be expected, and expressing themselves determined not to yield, and preferring to leave their mines idle all spring, knowing well that the men must accept the proffered sooner or later.

The reward of \$500 offered for the murderers of Mr. Hoffman, it is generally believed, is to be increased

Meeting of the Executive Board of the Miners' Association at Wilkesbarre-Work to be Resumed This Week.

WILKESBARRE, March 8, 1871. The Executive Board of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, at a second meeting held here to-day on the question of arbitration, adopted a resolution that each delegate shall explain to his constituents the resolution of the General Council relating to arbitration, namely, whether they will have arbitration as desired by some of the operators

have arbitration as desired by some of the operators for our future government.

A great deal of business of purely local character was discussed, but no definite action was taken regarding any of the vital points at issue except the rejection of a request made by the miners at mineral spring and at Boston to work on the terms proposed by the operators.

The meeting adjourned, and immediately after met as an assemblage to consider the workingmen's political question.

in all ploubibility a resumption of work will take

in all probability a resumption of work will take place here this week. Resumption of Work at Mount Pleasant-The Strike Ended at Jacksonville.

MAUCH CHUNK, March 8, 1871. Taggart, Butler & Co.'s works at Mount Pleasant resumed work yesterday. It is probable that the Spring Mountain Coal Company, at Jamesville, will

The Mount Carmel Outrages Denounced by

the Miners' Association.
TAMAQUA, March 8, 1871. The Mount Carmel District Miners and Laborers Beneficial Association has offered \$500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the parties who ex-

FREE TRADE AND THE COAL CON PIRICY

Lecture by James W. Gerard, Jr., Before the William M. Tweed Association of the Eighteenth Ward.

A lecture was delivered last evening at the rooms of the above association, by James W. Gerard, Jr., on the subject of "Free Trade."

Mr. W. H. Mulhall, the chairman of the associa tion, introduced the lecturer in a very neat speech, stating that the meeting was called for the purpos of a free interchange of opinion's with reference to

leges of the laboring class.

Mr. Gerard, on coming forward, said:-Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens-It gives me great pleasure to see you meet here this evening and to discuss with me the much-abused privileges of the mechanical and industrial classes of this nation, We are met here to canvass as citizens, as thinker and as voters, and to meet the great questions that will be presented to us in the next five years. They are questions which are vital to every poor man in this country. You are here as political reformers You are the ones to meet these grave questions. THE GREAT QUESTION

which we will discuss this evening is the exorbitant price of coat, which has been raised to such a high price by scheming monopolies and gigantic corpora-tions that the poor laboring class of the country and sickness, and perhaps death. This extraord nary tax is for the sole benefit of these monopolies and is injurious to not only the poor man, but to the community at large and to the laborer at the mines. If you reduce this tax on at the mines. If you reduce this tax on foreign coal the monopolies and brokers will cry it down and raise the tax again. American incustry must be protected; if not the labor interest will suffer. But I claim that whatever little protection a poor man has at present from the tricks of these base conspirators does not protect mm enough. We want more protection. All great changes are brought about by the popular will of the people, and all great reforms have had their origin in the will of the masses. They are not brought about by statesmen nor by monopolies, but by those who feel the ENORMOUS TAXATION.

men nor by monopolies, but by those who feel the
ENORMOUS TAXATION.
LOOK at the great Reisrim bill, and the Roman
Catholic and the Jewish enfranchisements in England! There was a great pressure of outside opinion brought to bear against the passage of the above acts, but even the House of Lords had to bend to the voice of the masses. It has been estimated on good authority that this tariff monopoly have made some \$30,000,000 by the enhanced price of coal in the last few months. This money does not go mio the pockets of the public or the poor man, but it is put into the nands of a few wealthy corporations, who are thereby enabled to bribe Congressmen and parties high in office to keep this exorbitant tax on ioreign coal standing. They are also enabled by the same means to co-operate with those in the pig iron interest and the salt interest, thereby enabling one interest to sustain the other, and to establish an extra band of conspirators, by which these prices are kept up. are kept up.
It has been said that Horace Greeley is the active

It has been said that Horace Greeley is the active man in

Opposition to press trades.

Why don't these free traders set up their tariff so that we can attack it, or, as Paddy says, "When you see a head hit it." I have advocated the privileges of irree trade at large. You have now, my friends, the strict and stern logic of facts; it has come in plain, in umistakable signs, to your fire-sides, to your homes. You find that since the provision has been introduced shutting out foreign coal there have been three large strikes, and by those strikes, which have been brought about by these monopolies; the community has affered, the laborer is oppressed and his wages reduced. There is in this country what is called a Miners' Protective Union, the president of which, aided by some of the other officers, conspired with the menopolies for the purpose of getting up

conspired with the menopoles for the purpose of getting up

THESE LATE STRIKES.

You can now see the great danger which we are in from these great corporations. They conspire to raise a strike and they then get the price raised on coal which has been already mined, and they dety the miner and the public. And this is protection. This has been felt by a class who have the power to stop it. The remedy is to repeal the duty on coal, and then we would have a new era, the laboring class would thereby be greatly benefited. Another remedy is that there should be some law passed either by Pennsylvania or Congress to prohibit this combination in mining and carrying, and it should be fixed so as to prevent an unlawful conspiracy. This would have to be brought about by public sentiment. The masses must show them by your action in the matter that you can prevent it, and you can de it if you unite. These questions are vital; and consider them well. It was in compilance with your worthy president that I came here this evening, and my object was to raise the political standard of the people.

At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Spell-

the people.

At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Spell-man offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

COWARDLY CONDUCT.

A Woman Brutally Beaten in the City of Churches, Judge Delmar listened attentively yesterday to

story of shocking brutality alleged to have been perpetrated on Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Scheeler, at her house, No. 77 Hamilton avenue, on Sunday by one Fergus Farrell, a boiler maker. The unfortunate woman was cut and bruised about the face in a shocking manner. One of her eyes had been nearly gouged out, while the other was almost sightless from numerous bruses that had been received. Then the bridge of her nose was cut and there were ugly marks upon her cheeks, and all this she nad received while endeavoring to prevent a monster in the form of a human being from committing an outrage on her in her own house. She told the Judge that the defendant Fergus Farrell, with whom she had no acquaintance, came to her house and told her that he was acquainted with her husband; that before she could prevent him he seized her and threw her upon a bed. She struggled and screamed for help, when he threw some clothes over her head and tried to stop her noise, and as she continued to cry for help he beat her about the head and face. She hallooed murder and some of the neighbors came in, when the defendant hastily left the nouse. Mrs. Scheeler was very well dressed and is a respectable woman. The prisoner denied the charge, saying that he was not the party who committed the outrage, but as the proof appeared to be positive the Judge held him to await the action of the Grand Jury. the face in a shocking manner. One of her eye

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Rumpus Over the Holiday Bill.

St. Patrick's Day a Bone of Contention.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Proposed Exemption of Bonds and Mortgages from Taxation.

ALBANY, March 8, 1871. Probably the liveliest time we have had so far this session was had in the Assembly to-day, when

THE "HOLIDAY BILL" came up for its final passage. I predicted in a previous letter that there would be "fun" when it should come up, and that that same fun would be stirred up by members of Irish birth, who would oppose any legislative attempt at the apparently high compliment to the Irish intended in the bill. The prediction was mere than fulfilled. It will be remembered that the bill, as originally drawn up, included but three holidays, but that the Judiciary Committee added Decoration Day (the 30th of May) and St. Patrick's Day (the 17th of March). Mr. Fields was the father of this last feature, and in claiming paternity for the thing he provoked a storm, the effect of which he certainly might have made provision to counteract beforehand had he not been too desirous of

MAKING POLITICAL CAPITAL by the stand he saw fit to take. It was generally supposed, then, this morning that he would make a last effort to get out of the rather peculiar situation by moving to strike out the 17th of March clause so that the bill might not be killed outright. But he did not, and by not doing so he left himself open to the charge of desiring to defea the Decoration Day feature in an underhand way. Mr. Edward Connolly, of New York, was the mem ber wno took up the cudgel for the Irish when hi turn came to vote on the question, and, to say that he took the House completely by surprise by the way he did it, would be giving but a very faint idea o the excitement his speech gave rise to. I say excitement; for Connolly so far has been set down by everybody as one of

THE "DUMB OYSTERS" of the House, he not having before, during the session, risen from his seat even once to say a word on any subject. His speech was, beyond all doubt, the most telling of any yet delivered in the House. After

any subject. His speech was, beyond all doubt, the most telling of any yet delivered in the House. After the nervousness of the first moment or two had passed away he grew excited with his theme, and opened his batteries upon Tom Fields "in the name of the Irish race," in a way that made even the troublesome galieries cease their mumblings and preserve a respectful sinence. Fields pretended not to be taken aback when Connolly had begun to deliver his fire with withering effect, and attempted to smile in a bland sort of fashion, like the heathen Chinee, who did not get euchred; but it was piain to be seen that the smile was one feigned for the occasion. Several of the democratic members in Tom's immediate vicinity amused themselves by taunting him with questions as to how he liked the thing while Connolly kept issuing away at him; but the latter's five minutes were nearly up, and Fields finally let in for he had a reply to make, and knew if he was not careful he might tumble into the ditch his antagonist was digging for him. The five minutes came to an end at last, and the Speaker's gavel warned Mr. Connolly that he had said his say; but loud cries of "190 on," "30 on" rang throughout the House. In obedience, therefore, to the general wish, Connolly drew a fresh breath and continued to talk for a few minutes longer. In closing he sakt:—

This St, Patrick Day feature has been introduced, or rather inoculated into this bill by a certain gentleman from New

This St, Patrick Day feature has been introduced, or rather inoculated into this bill by a certain geutleman from New York, who assumes the responsibility of doing so without any desire that he should do so having been expressed on the part of the Irish adopted citizens. In this he has made an ergegious mistake, for which they will held him to a strict accountability. If the gentleman is indebted, as I think he is to his.

is, to his

FELLOW CITIZENS OF IRISH BERTH

for the prominent position be now occupies in this House,
he should beware now lest they send him back to the obscurity in which they found him. I have a right to protest
against the leature of the bill fallude to, because I am am
Ir-shman myself, and I know that Irishmen don't relish this

way of Roping IN St. Patrick, and I have an idea that it was done in part to kill the bill. Bealdes, it is all political clap-trap. No man is more really to do honor to the graves of the Union dead than I, but let Decoration Day be a voluntary one for the good and the pous and the patriotic to strew flowers on the graves of those who fell for a holy cause; but let not the sacred spots be desecrated by the presence of the political speculator.

When Fields got up to reply to this scathing re-buke he began to talk in a flippant sort of way as if he left confident that he would demoish his col-league in the twinking of an eye. Had he kept his temper he might nave got out of his difficulty in good style; but he olds not, and so came out of the contest second best. He became very much excited after having said a few carcless words about the political fate his antagonist had laid out for him, and while contending that he knew what his Irish fellow citizens wanted, denied that the feature of the bull objected to had anything political about it, and then, strange to say, concluded as follows, virtually swallowing his own words and conceding that the bill had something political about it alter all:—"I tell you," said he, "it has been the misiortune of the democratic party to stand against a sentiment. No party can fight a sentiment. A party must oppose a reality to be successful, and as a party man I tell the gentlemen will oppose this measure that they are making a very great mistake. This bill is right in sentiment, and

who oppose this measure that they are making a very great mistake. This bill is right in sentiment, and

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

cannot afford to fight against it." It may be that Mr. Fields referred to the 30th day of May portion of the bill when he spoke as a "party man." but if he did he lost sight completely of the fact that the 17th of March reature was the bone of contention. Splitting hairs, however, didn't amount to anything in the long run, for when the vote was being taken, after the set-to between Fields and Connoily, Denny Burns had succeeded in earwigging almost the entire House on the question, and the final result stood 73 nays to 32 yeas. It may be a very poor excuse for the men who took it upon themselves to add to the original bill the previsions about the 17th of March to say now that the members who voted against it lent their aid toward killing the 30th of May clause, for the excuse is altogether too lame. Ecfore the vete was taken any one of them could have succeeded in having

St. PATRICK'S DAY

struck out, and the bill would have then passed without a division. The desire on the part of a few to make political capital by hoodwinking Irishmen, and their total ignorance of the fact that Irishmen did not want to be hoodwinked after the fashion proposed, and that they saw through the dodge from the start, prevented any move of the kind. At all events, it is to be hoped that the way this St. Patrick's Day foolery was knocked in the head by the efforts of men who are Irishmen themselves will serve as a lesson in the future to those who may hope to benefit themselves by equally contemptible trickeries.

CONTINENTAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
Senator Pierce introduced a bill providing that
Charles Dawson, Edward H. Pardee, Jumes F.
Fields, Willard Derby, Aaron K. Cory, Charles W.
Ramsay and others may associate themselves under
above corporate title for the purpose of contracting
for the construction of ratiroads or other works of
improvement, and to receive in part payment therefor bonds or shares of the roads constructed. Capital stock, \$1.000,000.

Senator Murphy introduced a bil to-day, accompanied by a long list of endorsers of notaries, bankers and brokers, asking that the following increase

e made in fees of notaries:—
For protesting any note, or bill of exchange, draft

The Taxation of Bonds and Mortgages.

ALBANY, March 8, 1871. held a closing meeting on the subject of exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation this afternoon. The committee was first addressed by Mr. Dwight King, who said he did not believe it possible to pass the bill; that it was asked for only by the capitalists, and that the farmers were opposed to it. He felt certain the bill could not pass the Senate, and proceeded to speak in favor of the amendment to the existing law, which would provide for assess-ing bonds and mortgages in the same ratio that real

ng bounds. state was. Mr. Рёскпам, of New York, appeared on behalf of Mr. Рёскпам, of New York, appeared on behalf of Mr. Pecknam, of New York, appeared on behalf of Mr. PÉCKHAM, of New York, appeared on behalf of the West Side Association of that city. He made a lengthy and able argument in behalf of exemption, saying it was not the mortgagee nor the capitalists who asked for it, but rather the industrial, productive classes, who now found it impossible to effect mortgages and thus to ratse money to go on with their business, whatever it might be. The association he represented here, for instance, was hampered greatly, and was extremely anxious for this law, as it would aid them in their operations.

Mr. Gibson, of Albany, followed on the same side, and showed that the mechanics and larmers were both affected by this taxation.

Mr. Edward Matthews, a real estate operator in

New York, was the next speaker. He demonstrated the difficulties persons needing only the ready means to enable them to make vast improvements, which would yield large revenues to the city and State, labored under while this taxation continued, and showed that immense sums of money were invested in and used to build up rival cities and States. Remove this tax and there would be plenty of money to loan at six per cent.

Mr. ISRAEL NASHAM spoke in behalf of the Germans, who, he said, could see a disadvantage to their industry in this tax.

Messrs. Decker and Buck also spoke in favor of the bill, the latter giving his experience as a builder, and stating that no amount of money could be raised

the bill, the latter giving his experience as a builder, and stating that no amount of money could be raised on a bond and mortgage without a large bonus being paid. eing paid.

The committee then announced the hearings closed, and adjourned.

THE ERIE CLASSIFICATION ACT.

Discussion Before the Assembly Railroad Committee on the Proposed Repeal of the Act—Alleged Frauds Among the List of Pe-

The friends of the bill to repeal the Erie Classification act do not seem to take the postponement of the hearing for a week before the Assembly committee as an argument in their favor, and speculation has been rife to-day as to what fate the bill will really meet in the long run. Some believe that the committee will not be able to report on the subject before the end of the session, and that the immense business both houses have now on hand and which they will have to get through with before the final adjournment precludes all idea of final action being taken on the matter in time to make the bill effective. All this. however, is mere talk among the friends and opponents of the measure, and if Mr. Tweed can have his way things will be so arranged as to have the mooted question decided, even if other important questions have to be given the go-by in order to do

questions have to be given the go-by in order to do
se. The Eric loiks contend that, as the fate of the
present management of the road is now in the hands
of the United States courts, no harm would come if
the committee should see fit to postpone its action,
but a good many people think otherwise.

The Assembly Railroad Committee met to-day to
hear advocates for and against the bill to repeal the
Eric Classification act. Undge Tremaine, of the firm
of Tremaine & Peckham, appeared in behalf of the
appeal, and Hamilton Harfis for the Eric Company.
Mr. Swan, the agent of the English stockholders,
was present.

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was present.

The following proceedings took place:—
An adidayit was read from Alexander G. Sisson,
stating that during the first half of February he was
irequently at the office of Evarts, Southmayd &
Choote, in the city of New York, and there saw
many persons sign a petition for the repeal of the
Eric Classification bill, who declared that they were
not stockholders of the Eric road and had no interest in it. The deponent gave the names of five
such persons, and states that he himself was invited to sign the petition after he had declared
that he was not a stockholder. An ailidavit from
Otis N. Alnsworth was also read, stating that he
was also invited to sign the said petition after he
had said he was not a stockholder of the Eric Railroad Company, and that he did sign it as follows:—
"Charles itenardson, 107 shares."

Mr. Tremaine asked whether any names mentioned in the afflday is were on the petitions.

The clerk of the committee said he had not exexamined the petitions and could not say whether
they were there or not.

Mr. Tremaine said that the names spoken of had
been cut off from the petition, it having been ascertained that they were there without authority, and
that none of them would be found on the petition;
that the name of no person was on the petition who
was not to be a boun file representative of stock;
that the high character of the ilrm in whose office it
was insunated the traud was committed made the
charge incredible, and that the names objected to
had been placed on the petition by persons opposed
to the objects of the petition for the purpose of throwing discredit upon them.

Mr. Harris said that they were not ready to go on
on their side, they having supposed, from the public
notice given, that the persons in favor of the repeal
had not exhausted their argument, and would go on
to-day.

Mr. Tremaine said it was unreasonable to delay
this hearing in view of the stage at which

notice given, that the persons in favor of the repeal had not exhausted their argument, and would go on to-day.

Mr. Tremaine said it was unreasonable to delay this learing in view of the stage at which the session of the Legislature had arrived, and in view of the lact that the bill had been a matter of notoriety for a considerable period, and that abundant time had been given for both sides to make preparations.

Mr. Harris said that it the other side had innited themselves to discussion before the committee to the prayer of the petitioners, and had only gone into the policy and principle of the Classification bill, the remarks of Mr. Tremain would have some weight; but the argument before the committee had gone beyond that, and it had been sought to arraign the managers of the Eric Company for their acts in the management of the road; that having been allowed it might be proper for the company copy give some answer thereto, and also have some opportunity to examine these petitions and see it any bogus names are attached thereto.

Mr. Tremain denied that the parties favoring the repeal had gone outside of the matters presented in their petitions. The argument of Mr. Southmayd before the committee was nothing but an amplification of the facis set forth in the petitions. Resides the whole argument of Mr. Southmayd before the committee was nothing but an amplification of the facis set forth in the petition. Resides the whole argument of Mr. Southmayd was based upon facts presented in the reports of the managers of the Eric Company, and the company could not surely want time to meet the facts given in their own reports. The first petition was presented in printed form on the 1sth of February, and it was announced at an early day in a fair, open-handed manner that they intended to apply to the Legislature for relief by the repeal of this Chassification law so far as it applied to the Eric Company. The session was drawing to a close and

to the Legislature for rebet by the repeal of this classification haw so far as it applied to the Eric Company. The session was drawing to a close and it was entirely apparent that if anything was to be done in the matter it must be denie soon. It was known to lawyers that often the only defence to well founded claims was delay. An action in this matter und been prevented last year by the delay, and it looked very like as if the same tactles were to be pursued this year.

Mr. Goodrich pretested strongly against a postponement of the hearing, and said they would consider an adjournment an attempt on the part of the Eric directors to delay action on the bill in order to carry the matter ever the session.

Mr. Harkis said that he did not see that the remarks made by the gentleman were at all called for or at all justifiable. In the first place, the petitioners were only heard a week ago to-day, and, as be had said before, if Mr. Southmayd, in his argument then, had confined himself to the question of the policy of a classification bill, the general principle of the thing, that nad been so often and fully discussed already, that no extended answer would be necessary. Three Legislatures of the State have passed upon it already, following therein the lead of a majority of the States of the Union. But Mr. Southmayd's argument had gone further. He had gone into the question of the mismanagement of the affairs of the Eric Company by its present directors, and, although that is not german to the subject properly before the committee, yet, since the charges have been made, they ought to be answered. I was asked whythey were not ready to-lay. Simply because it was understood that the petitioners were not through with their argument. The public papers had announced that they were to go on to-day, and he (Mr. Harris) was sure that the managers of the Eric Railway had not understood that they had closed at the last meeting of the committee. He had a communication from New York stating that they could not go on that week, and

Important Cap ure of Smuggled Stuff.

The extensive trade which has been bitherto carried on in the clandestine importation of fereign merchandise from neighboring and distant countries is receiving severe checks at the zealous hands of Chief Detective Whitiey, who is DEVOTING HIS EARNEST and unflagging attention to this nefarious traffic.

DEVOTING HIS EARNEST
and unflagging attention to this nefarious traffic. There is no means by which the dishonest tradesman could eat into the core of the revenue of the country and indirectly destroy the competitive value of his neighbor's business than by this DISREFUTABLE THISVING.

The value of the services of the officer who devotes his capability and untring energy to the rooting out of this perincious evid cannot be too highly appreciated by the law-abiding public. The suppressing the roberies of these skulking knaves, who go about cringing and staboing the RESOURCES OF THE NATION in the dark, is a branch of the detective force in which every citizen must feel an interest. Colonel Whitley, of the recret service detective force, made a most important selzure of snurgied liquors yesterday. From information he received through some of his vigilant subordinates he proceeded to No. 10 Union street, Brooklyn, kept by F. Coschina, and found three entire twenty gallon, six ten gallon and one forty gallon casks of assorted brandles, ONE FORFY GALLON cask of whiskey, and one twenty gallon cask of rum. This merchandise was at once removed to the proper quarter, where it now lies. It is understood the chief detective is on the track of a large quantity of similar material, but good workmen bore quartly and are seiden heard from otherwise than by their results.

ANOTHER VETO.

Mayor Kalbfleisch's Recovery. Mayor Kalbfleisch resumed the duties of his office yesterday, notwithstanding that he has not yet reyesterday, notwithstanding that he has not yet recovered from his injuries, and still suffers considerable pain. His course is understood to be contrary
to the advice of his physician, whose opinion, however was vetoed by his Monor, he being determined
to let his colaborers in the public service know that
the "Old Dutchman was not dead yet." Notwithstanding the Mayor has been somewhat hasty in resaming his official business, it is believed that he
will entirely recover. Mr. Bergen, acting Mayor,
retired gracefully from the office, with such an experience of its duties as to make him loth to account
the nomination next late.